Preserve ✓

App. F. IX-4

Previous References 193 (U.P.) **File No.** 34-38

U.P. 34-38, 4, 6,); **Serial Nos.** 31, 33,

Letter References

PRESERVE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 2 8 12. E

Part B for April 89.

SUBJECT.

for
Grant Sinking water wells in Villages.

4 Dec 33

To
The Rev. Comm.
no. L. 8063 / 5-4-39.

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—13-8-37

States that the previous sanction of Govt is not necessary.
to waive the recovery of Contribution for well works in
Exceptional Cases
no 8064-73 / R 5-4-39.
5/4/39. Copy to the Accs of D&F, Ch Engr & Comptroller

Serial No.

From the Revenue Commissioner
No. E. 4185/38-39 dated 23-3-39
Solicits orders as to whether the sanction of Govt should be obtained for undertaking well works without recovering the full contribution from the villagers or the local body concerned.

As per para 8(2) of G.O. No. L 9479-99/ U.P. 63-36-27 dated 23-5-38, no well work should ordinarily be sanctioned unless the villagers or the local bodies concerned contribute half the cost, save in very exceptional cases, the Deputy Commissioner being empowered to relax this condition. It has since been ordered that a list of such cases should be reported to Govt once every quarter in the prescribed form.

2. But while distributing the provision under "D. W. Wells" during the current year, Govt ordered, among other things, that the well works should be executed strictly in conformity with the G.O. referred to above, after invariably recovering half the cost from the villagers, receiving

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-83

5015
L

previous sanction being obtained in cases where any relaxation of the above condition is considered necessary. This was done on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner (Under Govt. G.O. No 21-10/U.P. 34-38-7 dated 1-10-1938. para-2.)

3 The Revenue Commissioner states that the latter order of 1-10-38 has given room to some doubt as it contemplates Govt. sanction to undertake well works for which contribution is not received whereas the G.O of 23-5-38 permits the Deputy Commissioners to relax this condition and that it is not the intention of Govt. to go back upon the G.O of 23-5-38. He therefore requests necessary orders in the matter.

4 ~~Draft G.O is submitted for consideration~~ The Revenue Commissioner's view seems to be correct and a draft letter is accordingly submitted for consideration

2
7/4/-

Secy L. S.G.

5) may be approved

may perhaps be approved
2
11/4/-

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
3 APR. 1939
No. 9361

TYPING SEC.
4 APR. 1939
GEN. & REV. SECT.

3435

II Member

F.A
4.4

2
4/4/-

Serial No.

To the Revenue Commissioner
No 2 8013 dated 5-4-39
States that the previous sanction of Govt is not necessary to waive the recovery of contribution for road works in exceptional cases.
No 2 8064-73 dated 5-4-39
Copy to Dcs of Rds, Chief Engineer & Hospitals

B
11/4

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-83

5015

No. C.4185/38-39.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 21st March 1939.

SECY. LOCAL SELF GOVT. 24 MAR 1939 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

23 MAR 39

2447

FROM

S. ABDUL WAJID, ESQ., B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

V.P 34-38-31

To

P. H. Krishna Rao, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Local Self Government Department, *Bangalore.*

SIR,

I have the honour to state that according to paragraph 8 (2) of Government Order No.L.9479-99/V.P. 63-36-27 dated 23rd May 1938, no well works should ordinarily be sanctioned unless the villagers or the local bodies concerned contribute half the cost, save in very exceptional circumstances where owing to the poverty of the population or other sufficient cause (such as, the well being required for the benefit of the Depressed Classes), the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised. In such exceptional cases the Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion, relax this condition, a list of such cases in which exceptions have been made being submitted to Government. But Government while distributing the current year's budget grant under "30 Grants for Public Improvements - 6. Drinking Water Wells in villages" in Government Order No.L.1-10/V.P. 34-38-7 dated 1st October 1938, have observed in paragraph 3 thereof, that well works should be strictly executed in conformity with the conditions laid down in para 8 (2) of the Government Order of 23rd May 1938 after invariably recovering half the cost from the local bodies concerned. necessary previous sanction being obtained in cases where any relaxation of the above condition is considered necessary. In pursuance of the instructions contained in the latter Government Order, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has submitted the records connected with the marginally noted Well Works in respect of which it is not possible to

x

1. Banarahalli well, Hoskote Taluk.
2. Improvement of the well at Venkatala, Bangalore Taluk.
3. Chokkasandra well, Bangalore Taluk.
4. Viswanathanagenahalli well for Roman Catholic people, Bangalore Taluk.

P.T.O.

. Adikarnataka well at Kaginadu, Magadi Taluk.)
. Adikarnataka well at Achalu, Kankanhalli Taluk.) insist on the recovery of half the cost for the reason that either the local Panchayets have not got sufficient funds at their credit or the wells are required for Adikarnatakas from whom it is not possible to expect much contribution in the form of labour also as most of them are earning their livelihood by cooly and has requested in these circumstances, sanction to take up these Well Works, the balance of the estimated cost over whatever is contributed by the Village Panchayets (if any) being met entirely from the Rural Water Supply Fund of the District. I should fancy there are similar cases in the other Districts also and I think that to obtain previous sanction individually in all such cases for the relaxation of the rule re: recovery of half the cost, not only hampers progress but at the same time involves avoidable correspondence and delay. As the instructions contained in para 3 of the G.O. of 1st October 1938 are only supplementary to those contained in the Standing Order of 23rd May 1938, I take it that it is not the intention of Government that all such cases should be submitted to them for previous sanction. But as matters stand at present, ~~that~~ the later order of 1st October 1938 has given room to some doubt in this respect and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District seems to think that all such cases require the previous sanction of Government. I therefore request you to kindly issue a general order making the position clear and deleting the conditional clause contained in para 3 of the Government Order dated 1st October 1938 of requiring the obtaining of previous sanction in each case. To avoid delay, I have in anticipation of Government orders returned the connected records to the Deputy Commissioner with the direction that he may exercise the discretion vested in him in para 8 (2) of the Government Order of 23rd May 1938 in all deserving cases and that it is unnecessary

to

to refer each case for sanction. I request immediate orders of Government in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

No. L 8063/UP 34-28-33 *Bangalore, dated* ...5th April 1934...

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To Local Self-Government Department.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.C.4004/28-29 dated 23rd March 1933 stating that, while distributing the current year's grant for drinking water wells in villages in Government Order No.L.1-10/U.P.5-32-7 dated 1st October 1932, Government have observed that the well sites should be executed after invariably recovering half the cost from the villagers, necessary previous sanction being obtained in cases where any relaxation of the above condition is considered necessary. Though as per Government Order No.L.2439-93/U.P.63-30-2 dated 23rd May 1933, the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to use his discretion in the matter, a list of such cases being only submitted to Government and requesting that, as the Government Order of 1st October 1932 has given rise for some doubt in the matter, the intention of Government may be made clear, I am directed to state that Government agree with your views that the discretion of relaxing the condition of recovering half the cost from the local bodies still rests with the Deputy Commissioner and that the previous sanction of Government is not necessary in such cases. In this connection, I am to invite your kind reference to Government Order No.L.7000-147-L.66-32-10 dated 10th March

P.T.O.

1939 prescribing a form for submitting a list of civil cases for the information of Government once every quarter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) [illegible]

Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

Memo No. L 8064-73 dt 5/4/1939

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Comptroller & Chief Engineer

By Order,

[illegible]
For Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

Rmr

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

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Section VP

File No. 34-38

Serial No. 23

18 Copies

No. L 8063.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

To

The Revenue Commissioner

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Date of issue 5-4-1939

Signed by mr. m.s.h.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C 4185/38-39 dated 23-3-39 stating that, while distributing the current year's grant for sinking wate wells in villages in G.O. No. L 1-10, J.P. 34-38-7 dated 1-10-38, you have observed that the well works should be executed strictly in conformity with the after invariably recovering half the cost from the villagers, necessary previous sanction being obtained in cases where any relaxation of the above

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 0563—GPB—30,000—6-1-39

condition is considered necessary, though as per G.O. No L 9479-99/ V.P. 63-36-27 dated 23-5-38, the Deputy Commissioner ~~[illegible]~~ is empowered to use his discretion in the matter, a list of such cases being only submitted to Govt and requesting that, as the G.O of 1-10-38 has given room for some doubt in the matter, the intention of Govt may be made clear, I am directed to state that Govt agree with your views that the discretion of relaxing the condition of reserving half the seat from the local bodies still vests with the Deputy Commissioner and that the previous sanction of Govt is not necessary in such cases. In this connection, I am to invite your kind reference to G.O. no L 7800-10/ HB 66-38-19 dated 30-3-39 prescribing a form for submitting a list of such cases for the information of Govt once every quarter.

Memorandum 8064-73 Dt 5/7/39

Copy to the D.Cs of Districts and the Chief Engineer & Comptroller B.O

Sd/- Secy to Govt

3/7

Sd/- Secy to Govt

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, dated 23rd May 1938.

Drinking Water Wells.

Directs that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs be contributed by Government to the Fund for sinking —— in villages during the next five years and prescribes the procedure for executing the works.

Read—

Government Order No. 5248-59—Sany. 38-12-38, dated 6th January 1915, passing orders regarding the proposals in the matter of sinking draw wells in villages of the State.

2. Government Order No. 800-10—L. B. 12-15-1, dated 25th July 1915, directing the opening of a head called "Drinking Water Wells Fund" and the crediting of the contributions from the Government, the District Board and the villagers to the Fund, the Fund being earmarked for sinking wells in the district and not being mixed up with the general balances of the District Fund.

3. Government Order No. L. 3024-31—L. B. 26-26-83, dated 12th November 1926, issuing instructions regarding the maintenance of a ledger of villages with and without drinking water wells in each taluk in the State.

4. Government Order No. L. 4720-38—L. B. 32-26-24, dated 20th January 1927, directing that, with effect from 1st February 1927, all grants to Village Panchayets for water supply be treated as absolute and outright grants and credited to the Village Panchayet Fund.

5. Government Order No. L. 3923-40—V. P. 10-27-49, dated 21st June 1923, directing that grants made out of State Funds for the construction of wells in rural areas be supplemented, wherever necessary, from the balance at the credit of the 'Drinking Water Wells Fund,' leaving it open to the District Boards either to complete the incomplete works themselves or make such grants to the Village Panchayets as the funds at their credit permit;

6. Communications received from the Deputy Commissioners of districts submitting a five-year programme of sinking drinking water wells in their respective districts.

Order No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, dated Bangalore, the 23rd May 1938.

The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, *viz.*, on the District Boards, and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the Village Panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government, for a long time past, to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies.

2. As early as 1915, a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned for providing draw wells in the villages, and a special grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs per year was made by Government for a period of three years. It was expected that this grant, together with the provision of Rs. 50,000 normally available from District Funds, and the contributions of the villagers, would enable the District Boards to carry out all the well works which were then considered to be necessary. But for various reasons, only a part of this programme could be carried out, and the bulk of the funds contributed by Government and the District Boards remained unspent at the end of the period. The balances, having, however, been constituted into a special fund for each district, remained at the disposal of the Boards, some of which have since supplemented and utilized them to advantage. But the pace of progress, depending

as it did on the finances and policies of the Boards concerned, has not been uniform.

3. With the establishment of Village Panchayets in 1927, there was a marked revival of interest in the question of rural water supplies. The annual grants on this account from general revenues have varied from Rs. 50,000 during years of financial stringency to Rs. 1,85,000 in the current year. A portion of these grants was given to the District Boards to enable them to complete their programmes as amplified from time to time and the balance to the Village Panchayets. Statistics obtained for the past three years show that no less than 2,429 well works were undertaken during this period, involving a total outlay of Rs. 6·96 lakhs, including the Government contribution of Rs. 2·75 lakhs. The present situation is that more than two-thirds of the inhabited villages in the State are already provided with draw wells and the progress achieved encourages the hope that, if special efforts are made and adequate funds are provided, the needs of the remaining villages may also be supplied within a few years. In his address to the Representative Assembly in June 1937, the Dewan stated that the most pressing problem of the countryside was the provision of drinking water wells. It is the intention of Government to see that the work already undertaken in this respect is accelerated, and brought to completion as early as possible.

4. The Government have accordingly decided to allot a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose within the next five years. The amount provided in the budget each year will be distributed among the several districts and credited to a separate fund head, " Rural Water Supply Fund, " for each district.

The amount required for well works will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner from the fund on bills, in accordance with the procedure to be laid down by the Comptroller. The Comptroller should arrange specially to satisfy himself in audit that the grants made out of the fund are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are given. The balances of the existing Drinking Water Wells Fund and contributions received from Village Panchayets and local people, will also be credited to the funds of the respective districts. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for the audit of the accounts of all the Panchayets to which contributions have been made in the past and to see that all unutilised grants are credited to this Fund. The distinction between District Board wells and Village Panchayet wells will cease and all well works will be financed from this common fund of the district.

5. The administration of the Fund will be vested in a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President, District Board, and two or three representatives of Village Panchayets nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will be the Chairman of the Committee and will be authorised to approve of estimates pending sanction of the Committee and generally to watch and direct the progress of work in the district. As the work develops, he will be given the assistance of a Sub-Engineer and the requisite subordinate executive and clerical staff. But the existing agencies, *e.g.*, the Village Panchayet Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors should, as far as possible, be utilised for carrying out the works and the extra staff should be kept at a minimum, care being taken to see that the annual cost on this account does not exceed 10 per cent of the anticipated outlay. In important technical matters, the advice of the Executive Engineer of the district or of the Sanitary Engineer, as the case may be, should be sought and should be promptly given.

6. It has been the policy of Government, both as a measure of economy and as a means of training local labour, to give contracts for well works to the villagers themselves, provided the required skill is locally available. The Deputy Commissioner will, however, be at liberty to entrust the work to professional contractors, if such a course is found necessary to ensure rapid progress. In cases where local or other contractors are not available, he may entertain *kalihat* gangs, taking steps to see that their work is closely supervised.

7. The arrangements outlined above will not apply to the scheme of rural water supplies undertaken by the District Board of Chitaldrug out of a loan of Rs. 1 lakh taken from the Railway Cess funds of the district.

No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63536-27, DATED 23RD MAY 1938.

8. Special attention should be paid to the subsidiary instructions issued from time to time in respect of well works as explained below :—

(1) In order to facilitate the execution of an extensive programme of well works and the utilisation of funds to the greatest advantage, the following measures are necessary :—

(i) The preparation and maintenance of a correct up-to-date list of drinking water wells required to be sunk or improved in each taluk, arranged in the order of urgency and importance, with complete information as to the contribution which the raiyats are prepared to give and whether in cash or in the shape of labour.

(ii) The selection of the more urgent wells to be undertaken each year at the commencement of the official year and the preparation of a regular working programme according to which the works will be carried out.

(iii) The maintenance of a list of wells and a statement of works to be executed during the year, for the whole district in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, for the Sub-Division, in that of the Sub-Division Officer and for the taluk, in that of the Amildar.

(iv) Progress reports of the work done should be obtained every month and checked in the District Office. These reports should also be placed before the meetings of the District Committee and submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

(2) As far as possible, no well should be sanctioned unless the villagers or the local bodies concerned contribute half the cost ; but in exceptional cases where owing to the poverty of the population or other sufficient cause (such as, the well being required for the benefit of the depressed classes), the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised, discretion will be given to the Deputy Commissioner to relax the condition. A list of cases in which exceptions have been made should be submitted to Government.

(3) Each well, as soon as it is constructed, should be protected by a suitable parapet and all necessary precautions taken to keep the water free from contamination. The possibility of providing the wells with hand or electric pumps should be kept in view.

(4) It is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of sites for sinking wells and avoid incurring expenditure on wells which are not likely to supply sufficient quantities of water.

9. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to Government, with the necessary particulars, the initial instalment of Government contribution to be paid into the Rural Water Supply Fund of their respective Districts.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.

Exd.—C. K.

WD 2081—GPB—610—28-5-38